



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, Pa. January 31, 1840.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25 half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Gen. William Henry Harrison,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

John Tyler,
OF VIRGINIA.

The date on our outer form should have been Friday, January 31, instead of Wednesday.

Almon H. Reed, was on Tuesday of last week elected State Treasurer, by the Legislature, in the place of Daniel Sturgeon, Esq. elected U. S. Senator.

Whig Meeting in Northampton County.—A Whig county meeting was held at the Court House in Easton on the 21st inst., of which Peter S. Michler, Esq. was chairman, Henry Desh, Wm. Sherlock, P. F. B. Schmid, A. B. Longshore and Samuel Russell were vice presidents, and John Shouse and James A. Gordon secretaries.

The Easton Whig, says: "The assembly was all that our most sanguine friends could have expected or wished. Full representations were present from every part of the County, and crowded the Court House. Mr. James Galloway, of Mercer county, Pa. addressed the meeting in an eloquent and masterly manner on the merits of the Sub-treasury scheme, and other financial experiments of the present administration, and Mr. G. W. Yates, from the Committee on Resolutions, prefaced their reading with some appropriate remarks on the present condition of the country, and prospects of General Harrison. We do not remember having ever been present at a public meeting, where the object for which it was called was entered into in a more spirited and animated manner. The name of General Harrison, whenever it was mentioned, drew down immense applause, and filled the audience with the most lively emotions. But one spirit seemed to animate the vast concourse, and that was to do their utmost to make Northampton tell in the cause of the old 'Hero of the Thames.'"

The following among other resolutions, was passed at the above meeting:

"Resolved, That J. Jenkins Ross be the Elector for President and Vice President for this Congressional District, to be pledged to the support of William Henry Harrison and John Tyler."

THE VOICE OF DAUPHIN.—A large and enthusiastic Harrison meeting was held in the Court House in Harrisburg on the 20th inst. The Telegraph in alluding to the meeting, says—"This sterling old county, in which General Harrison was first nominated for President, is determined to do her duty. Her sons came forth en masse to the meeting last night, and demonstrated the enthusiasm that is abroad."

"We have never been present at a more gratifying county meeting. At an early hour the court house was thronged, and when the transparency representing Gen. Harrison's 'log cabin' on one side—the battle of the Thames on another—the flag of the Republic on a third—and the motto of 'DEMOCRACY, REFORM, AND ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM,' on the fourth, was introduced, and happily referred to by Mr. Fraley, who was speaking at the time, the air became vocal with the huzzas of the multitude."

"The gentlemen who addressed the meeting were received with bursts of applause, to the equal of which the walls of the court house have never echoed. They all seemed to be inspired with the glorious subject, and not a word fell from their lips but met a hearty response. When they had concluded, the meeting by acclamation passed them a vote of thanks."

"The meeting was in session about three hours, the most lively interest being kept up through the entire period. Our friends abroad may set down Dauphin at a handsome advance on her handsome majority of 1836."

The Forerunner.—The last Eastern Whig has the following: "Wm. Irwin, Esq., Whig, has been elected Mayor of Pittsburg by upwards of 700 majority. The test was a political one, and the candidates were run as Harrison and Van Buren men; and what makes the victory still greater, is that this is the first time in four years that our political friends succeeded in electing their candidate for the Mayoralty. The name of the gallant Harrison was instrumental in achieving this result, and it is but the first of a long series of triumphs which will shortly restore Pennsylvania once more into honest hands."

REMINISCENCES FOR THE COALITION.—We find in the Madisonian the following, among other reminiscences, of the cordial relations which formerly subsisted between Calhoun & Co. and the kitchen cabinet. As they seem disposed to forget, the public is inclined to remember:

When Mr. Calhoun came to the assistance of Mr. Van Buren on account of his proposed financial policy, he foresaw and declared that he was coming to a party "in whom he had no reason to confide."

What has been his relation to Mr. Benton lo-

fore, under whom he now would be obliged to act a second part! The Globe of March 4, 1837, thus speaks of an "encounter" between Mr. Benton and Mr. Calhoun.

"Mr. Benton lashed him (Mr. Calhoun) with such severity, that although he provoked the contest, he would not condescend to notice him further. He was then told in the face of the Senate, that he (Mr. Calhoun) was like a whipp'd cock, with dropp'd wing, escaping from the pit, in which he challenged a combat by his crowing."

In describing the inauguration of President Van Buren, the Globe, after having mentioned the fact, that Messrs. Clay and Webster were present, and performed their duties as Senators, spoke thus of the absence and disgust of Mr. Calhoun:

"There was but one, however, REPROBATE SPIRIT, that could not bear to look upon the bright and auspicious day; and it was a pleasure to all that the face of CATALINE was not seen on the occasion!—The place which he occupied when General Jackson came into office was filled by the kind and brave Col. Johnson, etc."

And what thought Mr. Pickens about these times: "Sir," said Mr. Pickens, "sycophancy and servility have taken the place of all heroic and manly virtues. The rooks, together with obscene birds, have perched themselves in the high places of the land, and we sit here beneath surrounded daily with their filth and corruption."

"The gentleman," (Mr. Cambreleng) said Mr. Pickens, "had said this nation had been converted into a great gambling house. He asked who had brought it to this condition? THE PARTY NOW IN POWER—A VILDER, A MORE DEGRADED, A MORE CORRUPT SET OF WRETCHES NEVER LIVED. The contempt of pledges, man-worshipping, office-seeking, etc. had wrought a distinct change in the principles of this gentleman."

THE \$2000 FEES.—Some of the Philadelphia editors seem not to understand the question of the fees given by Gov. Porter to his brother and the Attorney General for bringing the cases of Ouster against Darlington and Collins before the Supreme Court. They do not seem to know that these cases were instituted as party measures, and for party purposes only. Nor do they appear to be acquainted with one of the important provisions of law, that no money shall be drawn from the State Treasury by warrant of the Governor, without authority of LAW—and that in the case referred to the TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS paid these men by his warrant was taken from the Treasury WITHOUT AUTHORITY OF LAW.

Now if Gov. Porter can take two thousand dollars from the Treasury contrary to law, he can take any other sum, and the treasury is totally within his power. He can swartwout at pleasure, with the whole treasury in his pocket. The taking of this two thousand was robbing, and nothing less. It was as clearly a wrong and outrage as burglary itself. The Governor and his brother, and the Attorney General know this, yet they would not wait for their fees until the Legislature met, because they knew that if they did, they would not obtain one hundred, where they took thousands.

Harrisburg Daily Telegraph.

THE SPIRIT OF THE WEST.—GEN. HARRISON.—Judging from the tone of the public journals from the West, and especially from Ohio, Tennessee, Indiana and Illinois, the enthusiasm among the people of that section of the country in behalf of General Harrison, is without precedent in our political history. His nomination seems to have called forth a degree of excitement, that the most sanguine of his friends could not have anticipated.

Thus, we find, that in Kentucky, the flag of Harrison and Tyler is streaming like the train of a blazing star, from the mast head of every Whig Journal. In Tennessee, they have already agreed upon three Whig Conventions—one for the Eastern, one for Western, and one for the Middle District. The lion of freedom, says Prentice, is shaking the dew drops from his mane. In Indiana, on the 25th ult. an immense meeting was held, at which the people assembled on the battle ground of Tippecanoe, and determined to rally as one man, for the glorious old hero of that well fought field. In Tennessee, also, the feeling is equally confident. We have before us in the Nashville Whig of the 6th, an account of the greatest public meeting ever held on any occasion in that city. For twelve hours, says the Whig, the large county court room of the State House rang with the plaudits of the people, and the eloquence of their distinguished favorites on the occasion of receiving and responding to the nomination of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, for the Presidency. We do not recollect on any former occasion to have witnessed the presence of so many of our country friends, the hearty farmers of Old Davidson, who, notwithstanding the inclemency of the day, had determined to hear what could be said in favor of the chosen leader of the great Whig host. The mechanic, mercantile, and professional classes of the city, were also represented in respectable force, while our friends in the Legislature contributed not only to swell the number present, but to add largely to the interest and enthusiasm of the occasion. In short it was literally a day of rejoicing, and its proceedings will long be remembered among the first joyous fruits of the People's Nomination.

Judging from these signs of the times, these unerring evidences of public opinion, the Opposition of the West will walk over the course in triumph. Harrison will not only carry his old States, but by majorities greatly increased. The people are every where up and in motion, and the good cause appears to gather strength with each hour.

Philadelphia Inq.

THE HARRISON FIRE SPREADING.—THE WHOLE WEST IN MOTION.—Nothing could exceed the burst of enthusiasm with which the nominations have been received and responded to in the great west. Every paper from that flourishing part of the Republic comes to us laden with evidences of the spirit which animates the people. The name of HARRISON seems to possess an extraordinary and almost talismanic influence over the hearts of western democracy. The 'log cabin' men know and revere the 'log cabin' candidate. They know that when the vast territory of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and much of Ohio, could boast nothing superior in the way of buildings, to the 'log cabins' of the early settlers, the prowess and sagacity of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON defeated these cabins from the torch of the savage, and their inmates from the scalping knife; and afterwards, on the floor of Congress, it was the voice of Har-

ison that secured the rights of the 'log cabin' settlers. The hardy and chivalrous sons of privation and toil in the west remember the man who for their good, left his home in the east at an early age, and volunteered to share their privations and toils. Gen. Harrison has been emphatically one of the main pillars of the whole western country. In the eloquent language of Col. RICHARD M. JONESON, "the history of the west is history; for forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils and its hopes." Such was the language Col. Johnson ten years ago. It is now fifty years since Gen. Harrison volunteered in defence of the western settlers. He has ever since been identified with their every interest and every hope. It is not then strange that they should love and revere him; but it would be strange indeed if they could prove ungrateful.—Harrisburg Daily Tel.

TAXATION.—As the commonwealth is so deeply involved in debt that even the Governor recommends a direct tax on the people; it becomes the duty of every citizen, as well for his own sake as for his posterity, to watch men in power, whose economy or extravagance may either lessen or add to the burden of our debt. We are already obliged to give annually to the tax-gatherer no trifling portion of our property for the support of Government, and all must submit to the necessary evil; but it should be remembered that there is a continual and natural tendency to increase public expenditures by those who reap the benefit at the people's expense, and that tendency is not checked by the tax-payers, it will never be arrested by the tax-receivers. Economy is a cant word with a party that has in its grip the purse strings of the Commonwealth. Let the waste of public money be ever so great, economy will always be preached to the suffering tax-payer by those who receive the benefit of the people's money. Actions, however, speak louder than words, and sometimes a great deal more unpleasantly; let us apply the test of truth to Governor Porter, and the party that supports him. The Governor's message is filled with protestations of economy, yet the expenses of his Administration give the lie to the message, by reaching nearly half a million of dollars in one year. Was it economy to raise the salaries of Judges, Commissioners and Auditors? Was it economy to give \$20,000 per annum to a Bank, when the Bank did not, nor could not, demand it, and when taxation must pay for it? Is it economy to increase the number of officers on our public works, as has been done? Was it economy that induced the Governor to give to his brother and the Attorney General \$2000 out of the Treasury for arguing a few hours before the Supreme Court? Let the facts as brought before the Legislature, speak.—Judges Darlington and Collins, appointed by Ritten, were to be removed after Porter came into office. By whom? The party. For what? To make room for men who were to be appointed by David R. Porter. The Governor's brother and the Attorney General, argued the case before the Supreme Court. The Judges were removed. The Governor did bestow the vacant Judgeships upon his favorites. The party in power gained a victory, and the spoils were divided among the victors. Was not this enough? No. The Governor's boasted economy led him to put his hand into the public purse, and take out \$2000 for his brother James and the Attorney General, without consulting the Representatives of the people. This piece of economy is now before the Legislature for their consideration. Thus we see that after salaries have been raised, and offices made more numerous, money given away unnecessarily, and the public made to pay for partizan services, we are insulted by having economy talked to us by the offenders. We need reform—we want economy; but unless reform and economy are practiced by those who feed at the public crib, we can never get the benefit of either. It does the victim no good to tell him how much he suffers, for he already knows it, and it aggravates the wrong when the lesson comes from the wrong-doer, unaccompanied by any effort to relieve.—Bucks County Intel.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.—INSPECTORS & JUDGES OF ELECTIONS. By the general election law it is provided in section 523, that the election for constables, &c. shall be held "on the THIRD FRIDAY OF MARCH of every year, except in the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Potter, McKean, Clearfield, Lycoming, Wayne, and Pike, the township elections of which shall be held on the third Friday of February of every year." By the same act it is provided in section 31, that "the qualified citizens of the several wards, districts and townships, shall meet in every year at the time and place of holding the election for Constable for such ward, district or township, and then and there elect two Inspectors and one Judge of elections."

The 4th section of the law points out the mode of choosing the two inspectors and one judge.—"Each of the qualified citizens shall vote for one person as judge, and also for one person as inspector of elections, and the person having the greatest number of votes for judge, shall be publicly declared judge; and the two persons having the greatest number of votes for inspectors, shall in like manner, be declared to be elected inspectors."

The 5th section provides that these elections "shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation thereof, made by the officers appointed to hold the same, and kept open until seven o'clock, except in the city and county of Philadelphia, where it shall be kept open until eight o'clock in the afternoon."

In the 10th section of the act it is provided that the inspectors and judges of the general election in October last, shall hold the said township elections on the third Friday of March next.

The duties of the inspectors and judges so to be chosen are defined in the 6th section. "The judges of the elections, within the limits of their respective wards, districts or townships, shall have power and are hereby required to decide on the qualifications of any person to vote at any election when over the inspectors thereof shall disagree upon the right of such person to vote, but not otherwise, and the inspectors thereof shall upon such decision, forthwith receive or reject the vote of such person as the case may be."

These provisions are intended to secure fair elections, by giving each party, in districts where parties are nearly balanced, one inspector of the election; and the judge is a mere nonentity until the inspectors disagree as to the qualifications of the voters, but in such case his decision is final.—In districts which one party has two votes to the other party's one, if the tickets are properly divided, the strong party may secure all of the inspectors, and the judge also. But this would be contrary to the spirit of the law, and good ground for the presumption that the party making such an effort must have a bad purpose in view. It was the intention of the framers of the law, that the party having the majority in a district should have the judge and one of the inspectors, and the minority the inspector; more than this no honest party

need wish to obtain. Hence the reader will perceive that the great contest will in most cases be for the judges, as they are to determine the legality of votes when the inspectors (belonging, it is presumed, to both parties,) disagree.

The 4th section provides that the "elections for electors of President and Vice President of the U. States shall be held and conducted by the inspectors and judges" elected in March to hold the general election. The election for electors will be held on "the first Wednesday in December in the year 1840."

We have gone into this detail to show the friends of HARRISON the importance of the coming spring election, which will take the place of the exciting 'inspector's election' heretofore held except last autumn. A great deal depends on the choice of honest and honorable judges and inspectors; men who will do their duty regardless of party feeling and party interest.

Harrisburg Daily Tel.

A SPECK OF WAR.—Judging from remarks made by Mr. Buchanan, in the U. S. Senate, we are likely to have some further agitation in relation to the North East Boundary Question. As somewhat connected with this subject, we give the following from the Montreal Herald.—Inquirer.

"In the Quebec Mercury of Thursday last, we find the following memorandum issued by His Excellency Sir John Harvey, the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick. We do not know the motives which have induced his excellency to issue it, but it may possibly be in consequence of information he has received from the Imperial Government, that, in the event of Mr. Featherstonhaugh and Mudge's report of their survey of the disputed territory agreeing with the position already maintained by Great Britain, the whole energies of the empire will be called into action to enforce our possession of it, even at the cost of a war with the United States. Although these gentlemen have not allowed the particulars of their report to transpire, it is more than probable that its details are in the possession of Sir J. Harvey, and that they are in our favor. In case of a general war, the recommendations of Sir John are extremely judicious, and we understand they were acted upon with the most beneficial results during the war of 1812 and the subsequent years."

MEMORANDUM.

I am desirous of impressing upon the inhabitants of the frontier districts of this Province, that in the event of hostilities with the United States, the most prudent course to be pursued (on either side, for the measure to be effectual must be reciprocal,) would in my opinion, be that of a strict neutrality. Let the Borderers remember that as connected with the war, if we should unhappily be compelled to engage in one, no national object can possibly be advanced by any display of hostile feelings towards each other—they might, it is true, mutually subject each other to constant alarms, great calamities, suffering and distress—but their utmost efforts must be as a drop of water in the determination of the great national questions at issue, which must be decided elsewhere by the naval and military resources of the great powers engaged in the conflict. And the inhabitants of this Province repose with confidence upon the protection of the parent State, which is alike able and willing to throw her powerful shield over all who have a just claim to her protection and defence.

The following paragraph is from the National Intelligencer—a paper not likely to be carried away by excitement, or to attach undue importance to language made use of in debate:

"We confess ourselves startled at the serious character of the remarks made in the Senate, by Mr. Buchanan and others upon the Maine Boundary question. Mr. Buchanan is the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations; and to whatever falls from him, therefore, on the subject of those relations, much consideration is justly due. We are pained to learn from his lips, that serious difficulties are apprehended with the British Government before the controversy concerning the Boundary is brought to a close. We are, we repeat, sorry to hear it, having confidence in the honorable Senator that he would not say so if he did not think so."

"We had hoped, nay, we still hope—better things. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that the dispute upon this point can be carried to extremities between two nations having the good feeling toward each other which the people and Governments of Great Britain and the United States now really have."

"Enough was said in the brief debate, by every gentleman who took part in it, to wake up public attention, which, in this part of the country at least, has been profoundly asleep, in reference to this whole matter, ever since the effect of the agreement between Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Fox was ascertained to be to prevent any bloodshed, for the time, between the borderers."

The following is the remark of Mr. Buchanan, alluded to by the National Intelligencer.

"I am apprehensive that we may have serious difficulties with the British authorities before the close of this controversy. My earnest desire is, therefore, that our proceedings may be marked with such justice, moderation and firmness as to justify us in the eyes of all mankind. A contest must be avoided; if it is possible consistently with the national honor; and then, if it should be forced upon us, we shall be a united People."

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED

Harrisburg, January 24, 1840.

LIQUIDATION OF THE STATE DEBT.

In a former letter I gave certain reasons for paying the State Debts out of the Public Lands. Since that time, I have had further conversation on the subject with some of the best men in the country, and I find that it grows every day more popular. To such as have considered the magnitude of the Public Domain held by the United States in trust for the States, no new arguments need be offered to convince them of the propriety of paying the debts with a portion of the lands. The amount of public lands is something like one thousand millions of acres. Now if Congress should set apart 200,000,000 of acres, there would still remain 800,000,000, at \$1.25 per acre, worth one thousand millions of dollars, and this after paying all the debts of the States and Territories. Can any one doubt, therefore, the propriety of giving a slice of the lands to put the States all out of debt. Surely Pennsylvania will sanction such a measure. As she has a vested interest in these lands, would she not rather see her Con-

gressmen vote for their distribution, than have our State Representatives resort to a State Tax? This proposition cannot be kept in the dark. I know Mr. Calhoun and some others are for giving the lands to the new States. Let South Carolina do so if she please; as for Pennsylvania, she will never consent to it. And mark what I say: If Congress should adjourn without setting apart enough of the lands to pay the state debts, those members who so far neglect their duty to the States, will never be re-elected by the people. The public mind is awake to this interesting question, and will have a definite action upon it. To equalize the benefits of the law on all the States, it is intended to give the States not in debt a share equal to the States that are involved in debt.

One of the best men in the United States said on one occasion, that at the time the public lands were ceded to the United States for the benefit of all the States, they were not worth 20 millions of dollars; nay, not even that amount. Our population, cultivation and emigration from the old States have given them an enhanced value. To these may be added the new value which the great steam powers of Evans and Fulton have given to the lands on the western waters. But, there is still a stronger argument why the States should have at least 200,000,000 of the public lands distributed among them. I refer to the great and expensive improvements of the respective States. Of what value would the great body of western lands be now, if it were not for the immense State improvements of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio? The lands in the west would not be worth a tithe of what they now are, if it were not for the great State expenditures. Why then, I ask, should not a portion of those lands, made valuable by the money of the States, be set apart to pay the State debts. It is too plain a proposition to be resisted. Congress will do it; and if this Congress should not pass the law, a new representation fresh from the ranks of the people will do it. The people "know where the land lies," and have resolved to have a share of it.

But let us consider it in a national point of view. The general government could not, tomorrow, in the event of a war on our Canadian frontier, reach that region with anything like reasonable expedition, if it were not for the State improvements, executed at immense cost, by the States. In peace, the general government uses the State improvements for her mail, and in war the President will have to transport the arms of the nation upon the State canals and roads. The enemy might overrun some of our most exposed points if the State improvements did not exist. The great debt of the late war, was nearly all the result of the heavy expenses of transportation. I think, therefore, as a matter of sheer justice, that the United States should pass a law to relieve the States. The old Congress assumed the debts of the thirteen States, when they had no valuable lands to pay them. Congress recently assumed the debt of the District of Columbia. Indeed, the late distribution act was an apportioning of the moneys resulting from the sale of the public lands.

And all that is required now is, that a portion equal to the State debts should be set apart as a sinking fund. The lands need not be sold on the instant. They will be reserved for a convenient season. By this arrangement the old States will start fair, unencumbered and free from an onerous burden of taxation; and the gentlemen who have this subject in their hands for adjustment, will find, if they do not accede to this proposition, that they will be swept from the stations they now occupy. I confess I should want no better lever to upset them in oppressed and encumbered Pennsylvania, than a vote against the payment of her debt out of the public lands, that in part belong to her, and which her costly improvements have increased in value equal to the amount of her debt. For I repeat it, if the State improvements of Pennsylvania and New York were not in existence, the great Western domain would be comparatively, but of little value.

This then can be readily understood. It requires no deep thinking or laborious investigation to understand it. The dullest man in the commonwealth can comprehend. To all who go against it, we say beware, for you will most certainly be called to a strict account at the great meeting of the people at the polls.

It is a flimsy device to try, as some have done, to draw a line of distinction between the United States Government and the States. The same people compose both forms of governments. The people of the States know, that the U. S. mail and the U. S. arms must be transported on the roads and lands paid for out of the pockets of the people of the States; and as the government of the United States uses them in their greatest need, they ought to pay for them, particularly when the public lands held by the United States belong to the States, are sufficient to effect it, and yet leave one thousand millions of dollars for posterity. The State works are intended for posterity, and a part of the cost should be paid out of the land fund, or, as some call it, posterity fund.

Again. If the United States Government had constructed the present improved line of mail travel and military transportation throughout the Union, the States would be free from debt.—If mark that. There is scarcely a moment of time throughout the whole year in which the United States Government is not in some part of the Union using the State improvements, built at State cost and by State enterprise. Why then should she not reach out her arm and relieve the States. Look at the increase of postage, resulting from State improvements and State cost—and should we be embroiled in war with England, how many millions of dollars would be saved to the United States in transportation on the State Improvements. Mr. Editor, I could extend this letter to a still greater length, but forbear; only adding this remark, If the people will pay their